

[XV. YEAR.]

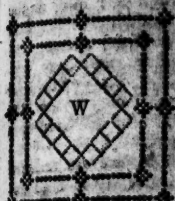
T H B

[No. 1253.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1769.

A LETTER from the Council of the Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, in Vindication of themselves and the Province, concluded.



WITH REGARD to the first, in Addition to what has been already observed, we beg Leave further to remark, that such hath been the Zeal of his Majesty's Council for his Majesty's Service, that they have always done every Thing within their Power to promote it; and have even exceeded the Authority given them by the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion. About the Beginning of the late War when there arrived a Number of his Majesty's Troops in the Harbour of Boston, immediately and without the least Hesitation, the Barracks at Castle-William (within the Township of Boston, and but Three Miles from the Center of the Town) were built by the Province for the Accommodation of the King's Troops, and were in the Judgment of Sir Jeffery Amherst, when here, the best and most commodious of any in North-America. These were by the Governor and Council provided with Necessaries for those Troops, and furnished with every Thing that by Act of Parliament was required, and even beyond its Demands; and the like Provision has been made divers Times since, as Troops have occasionally arrived here. And now again, upon the News that his Majesty had ordered Troops hither, the Governor and Council directed the Provincial Commissary-General, that the Barracks aforesaid should be put into proper Order for their Reception; and that Barrack Utensils, &c. should be provided with the utmost Expedition, which was done accordingly. These are Facts that no one can deny. But it has been said that the Council did not exert themselves for the Provision of the Troops in Boston, to which it is answered, that if they did every Thing that by the Act of Parliament last made they were obliged to, or might do, surely they did their Duty, and are not to be blamed; this was the Case, nor did they omit any Thing within their Department. By the Preamble of the Act it appears plainly that the Public Houses and Barracks are first to be filled, and by the first enacting Clause, the Constables, Tything-Men, &c. are required to quarter and billet the Soldiers, and in their Abience or Default, a Justice of the Peace is to do it, they and no others; Consequently if the Council had quartered any Soldiers at any Place, even in Inns or Livery-Stables, against the Mind of the Owner, he could maintain Trepass, and no Order of Governor and Council could have defeated the Action. But in Case there should not be sufficient room for the Officers and Soldiers, in such Barracks, Inns, &c. that in such, and no other Case, and upon no other Account, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Council to order Quarters; from whence it clearly appears, the Council exceeded their Authority in Favour of his Majesty's Troops, rather than otherwise. Is it not manifest, my Lord, that the Governor and Council had no Right to meddle in the Affair of quartering aforesaid, excepting it was for the Residence of such Officers and Soldiers, for whom there might not be room in such Barracks, Inns and Public Places; then, and in that Case, and upon that Account, and in no other Case, had the Governor and Council any Right, Power or Authority to give Orders touching the quartering the said Residue; but this never took Place, none were quartered as directed by said Act, saying those at the Barracks at Castle-William. This is the true Construction of the Act of Parliament, which is a penal Statute; and every penal Statute is to be construed strictly. It never was the Intention of the Council to evade the Act in the least Measure, or to give in such a Construction as would render it of no Effect in this Province, notwithstanding what the Governor hath most injuriously suggested to the contrary. This Act respects his Majesty's Troops either when at Winter Quarters or when upon their March; or both; it is not to be imagined that the Parliament of Great-Britain when they made this Act, had in Contemplation, that there would be a great Number of the King's Troops, sent to the Plantations to keep the King's Peace there, which the Troops have no Authority to do, simply considered as the King's Troops, but only as Part of the posse Comitatus under the Direction of the Civil Magistrate. But whether this was the Intention of Parliament or not, the King has a right to send his Troops where he in his great Wisdom shall think best; and to recall the King's Troops in their Landings, on their March, or at Quarters, is Rebellion and high Treason; and it would be very unbecoming his Majesty's Council not to give them all that Assistance they were commanded by Law to give them.

The Sentiment of the Council is this, that when the Troops are at Quarters in the same Town where there are good Barracks provided, these must be filled first. But the Council never was so absurd as to construe the Act, that when the King's Troops were upon the March a Hundred Miles from such Barracks, no Provision should be made for them on their March; in such Case, my Lord, the just Provision ought to be made, and would be made for them as if no Barracks had been in the Province.

As to the Omission of Duty, particularly with regard to the suppressing Riots, Mob, Disorders or the like, the Council can with Truth say, it is not in the Governor's Power to give one Instance, wherein they have not exerted themselves to the utmost to suppress them. In Proof of their having done so, they can appeal to their Answer to the Governor, relative to a Libel published against him; to the Proclamations they have advised him to issue; to the Orders they have given the Attorney-General to prosecute those who have been Rioters, or otherwise Disturbers of the Peace, and to the Rewards offered to induce Persons to bring them to Justice. The Governor never laid any Thing of this Nature before the Council, wherein they were not as fond of having the Transgressors brought to condign Punishment, as the Governor himself; and of taking every legal Measure to effect it.

Nor do we know an Instance of any Magistrate being complained of before the Governor and Council, but the Council carried their Representments as high against him as the Governor, and some of them much higher. Why then should the Tenor of such Officers Commissions depend on the Will of the Governor? Which is what he greatly desires, and which will be the Case, should he succeed in his Desire. Such a Dependence is quite contrary to the Tenure by which the Judges in England, before the Accession of his present Majesty, held their Commissions; and much more so now, since their Commissions continue in Force notwithstanding the Demise of the King. If there has been no Instance since the Charter of a Difference in Sentiment between the Governor and Council, to the present Time, relative to the displacing or superseding any Civil Officer (and we don't know of one) What Foundation can there be for the Governor's Complaint, and the Representments he has given, but what arises more from an unjust and ungrateful Prejudice against the Province, than a real Regard to the King's Authority? How he could write to your Lordships, that his Informations to you were founded on the strictest Truth and Candour, is truly surprising; and to declare, as he has divers Times done, that he never wrote to the Prejudice of this Country, shews what Credit his Letters deserve. If the Governor knows there are Persons in the Magistracy that have acted a Part unworthy or inconsistent with their Office, was he not, in Duty to his Majesty, bound to exhibit a Complaint against such to the Council? and when he should observe any Failure on the Part of the Council to remove such Persons, it would have been early enough for the Governor to represent the Council in the unkind and unjust Light he hath done. It hath been the Happiness of his Majesty's Council, from the Grant of the Charter 'til lately, to be on the best Terms with the King's Representative. These have indeed been frequent Disputes between the Governor and the House of Representatives, but never (that we know of) between the Governor and Council 'til now. That it is so at this Day, is our Unhappiness, not our Crime. Never was there a Council that have born so much from a Governor, as the present Council have born from Governor Bernard. How often have they been threatened by him, that in Case they would not come into his Measures, he would lay their Conduct before the Ministry? How often hath he demanded Answers to his Questions immediately, purely to enslave them, without allowing them Time to consider the Subject, or to assign the Reasons of their Answers? In how many Instances has he demanded the Advice of the Council on their Oaths, relative to Matters of no Public Concern, and altogether foreign to the true Intention of their Oaths as Counsellors, and on which they were not obliged by their Oath of Office to give their Advice, or to make any Answer? How often has he upon asking Advice, refused receiving it, because it did not suit him? And tho' nothing can be more absurd than to ask Advice, and to tell the Persons of whom it is asked, that it must be in this or the other Manner, (in which Case it is the Advice of the Person asking Advice, and not the Advice of them from whom it is asked) yet this has been very much his Practice.

How kind and just would it have been in Governor Bernard, to let the Council have previously known the several Articles of his intended Complaint against them, and of his Purpose (as far as in him lay) to bring about the most essential and fundamental Alterations in the Constitution of this Government; that they might have had Opportunity of answering for themselves and their Country; and not be condemned (as he intended they should be) unheard; especially at a Time when there was no House of Representatives to defend the Province. Had he been what his Station required him to be, the Father of this People, he would have done it; and by so doing have had the Applause of the King, his Royal Master, who delights in nothing so much as in doing Justice himself, and feeling all in Authority under him imitating his Royal Example.

It is plain, my Lord, that the People of this Province, of all Ranks, Orders and Conditions, (with but few Exceptions) have lost all Confidence in Governor Bernard, and he in them. Wherefore from the highest Seat of Duty to his Majesty, (whose Honour and Interest is very near our Hearts) and from a Re-

gard to this Province, and to all the Colonies and Provinces on this Continent, we must humbly submit to your Lordship, whether his Majesty's Service can be carried on with Advantage during his Administration.

We desire the Honour to be, with the most perfect Respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble Servants,

SAMUEL DANFORTH, HARRISON GRAY,
ISAAC ROYAL, JAMES RUSSELL,
JOHN ERVING, ROYAL TYLER,
WILLIAM BRATTLE, JAMES PIERCE,
JAMES BOWDOIN, SAMUEL DEXTER,
THOMAS HUBBARD.

The major Part of the Council.

* Such Members of the Council as live in the Country, and have not signed this Letter, shew too remote from Boston to attend with Convenience on this Occasion: And the Vessel which carried the said Letter, being to sail within a few Days after the Copies of the Governor's Letters were received, it was impossible for some of them to attend.

B A S T I A, June 9.

THE Count de Vaux called to march, the Twenty-second Inf. to Vivario: A Corps of 6000 Men, which was repulsed by the Troops of General Paoli. A Body of 10,000 Men was then sent against him, but the Corsicans having broken down the Bridge on the river, the French attempted every possible Means to pass it, and lost a great Number of Men by the Fire of the Corsicans, and were obliged to retire. This Fire was redoubled in the Night, and with such Vivacity, that the French fled with the Loss of some Colonels, and several Officers, Hunters, and Volunteers. In vain a large Detachment penetrated into the Center of the Mountains, the Measures taken by the Corsican General prevented any Attack; so that Count de Vaux, seeing his Efforts unsuccessful, has given Orders for Twelve Thousand Men to advance.

LEGHORN, June 16. This Morning arrived here an English Ship, having on board General Paoli and some of his principal Officers.

June 24. General Paoli is returned hither from the Excursion he made to Pisa with Mr. Dick, the British Consul, Clement Paoli, Saliceti, Abutuetti, and several other principal Corsicans, are still in this City.

ROME, June 24. Prince Charles Edward Stuart, who occasioned a Civil War in England, in the Year 1745, has lately made his Appearance in this City. On Thursday last he was presented, by his Brother Cardinal York, to his Holiness the Pope, who gave him a most cordial Reception, and conversed with him above Three Quarters of an Hour. This unfortunate Prince seemed tired of having lived so long in Obscurity, and determined to launch again into the great World. His Visit here has caused much Speculation, and some Politicians say, that in Case the French should not keep Corsica for themselves, they would do well to make his Highness a Present of that Kingdom.

[Brussels Gazette.]

PARIS, July 10. We have received some disagreeable News from Corsica; a dreadful epidemical Disorder rages among the Troops, and the Inhabitants, in several Parts of the Island, take every Opportunity to stab all the French that fall into their Hands. A Major of Artillery, and some other Officers, have lately been assassinated in this Manner; but it is hoped the Count de Vaux will take proper Measures to put a Stop to this perfidious Carnage.

L O N D O N, July 3.

The following is a Copy of a Letter sent to a Chief Magistrate.

Arlington-Street, June 29, 1769.
" Lord W. presents his Compliments to the L. M. of London, and begs to assure his Lordship, that he should be extremely glad to give him any Information relative to the presenting the Petition of the Livery of London to his Majesty; but the Secretary of State never takes the King's Pleasure with regard to the Time and Place of receiving Petitions. They are usually presented to the King either on a Sunday, as his Majesty is going or returning from Chapel, or on a Thursday, as he goes to, or returns from the Drawing-Room."

July 5. Yesterday Messrs. Townsend and Sawbridge, the Sheriffs elect, gave Bond to serve the said Office.

Yesterday Morning the following verbal Message was sent to several Printers of this City: " My Lord Mayor requires you to attend the Court of Aldermen this Day at Twelve precisely." In Consequence of which they were all in waiting 'til near Two, when only One of them was called in, to be examined relative to the Card from Lord Weymouth to the Lord Mayor, which was given in our last. His Lordship asked him by what Means a Copy of the Card was obtained, declaring that his Motive for ordering their Attendance was to assure his Brethren, that it was published without his Knowledge. The Story relative to the Affair is as follows:

Monday Sr night the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor sent to Lord Rochford to know when it would be con-

venient to present the Petition of the Livery of the City of London, and received for Answer, that it was a Matter not in his Department. Lord Weymouth being then out of Town, did not return 'till Wednesday; accordingly on Thursday Morning the Lord Mayor went to Lord Weymouth's, but did not see his Lordship, he therefore left his Business, which produced the Card inserted in our last. On Friday the Sheriffs went up to Court, and requested an Audience, which being granted, we hear, in Consequence of what then passed, that the Petition will be presented this Day, attended by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in the State-Coach, with the Two Sheriffs, and Three of the City Members.

The principal Authors of the Commotions in the Island of St. Domingo, are said to be Monf. de Marfshall, a Planter of great Fortune, and M. Belloy, a Physician; who got most of the Boston and Virginia Remonstrances translated into French, and circulated them amongst the People, in order to excite them to support their Liberties, after the Example of the British Subjects in America.

July 6. After the breaking up of the Cabinet-Council at St. James's Yesterday, Expresses were sent down to divers Noblemen and Gentlemen of great Fortune and Influence in the Counties where they reside.

They write from Leghorn, that his Sardinian Majesty has sent Proposals to General de Paoli, with the Offer of being Commander in Chief of all his Forces.

We hear, after the Levee at St. James's, a Council was held; and it is conjectured, the Petition was the Subject of it.

It is confidently asserted, that a total Change in the Ministry will shortly take Place; and a new Commission of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Samuel Turner, Esq; Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Alderman Trecothick, together with the Sheriffs, accompanied by Peter Roberts, Esq; this City's Remembrancer, proceeded in State to St. James's, with the Petition of the Livery of London, where, after waiting a short Time in the Anti-Chamber, his Lordship sent in a Message by the Remembrancer to the Lord of the Bed-Chamber. He was desired by Mr. Pitt, Groom of the Bed-Chamber, to deliver his Message. The Remembrancer answered, his Business could only be delivered to the Lord of the Bed-Chamber, and that his Orders were to communicate it to none but his Lordship. Soon after Lord Huntingdon came out, and acquainted the Lord Mayor, that Lord Orford was in waiting, that the Levee was begun, and therefore he could not leave the King; but if they had any Thing to present, they might walk into the Levee. Mr. Beckford answered, they were there ready to obey the King's Commands; and Lord Huntingdon returned. After some Time, Lord Orford, the said Lord in waiting, came out and told them, that if they had any Thing to deliver, they might walk into the Levee, which they immediately did, and the King being near the Door, the Lord Mayor addressed him to the following Effect:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, the Lord Mayor, the Representatives in Parliament, together with the Sheriffs of your Majesty's ancient and loyal City of London, presume to approach your Royal Person, and beg Leave to present, with all Humility to your Majesty, the dutiful and most humble Petition of your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Livery of London in Common-Hall assembled, complaining of Grievances; and from your Majesty's unbounded Goodness, and paternal Regard and Affection for all your Subjects, they humbly presume to hope, that your Majesty will graciously condescend to listen to their just Complaints, and to grant them such Relief as in your Majesty's known Wisdom shall seem meet."

After which his Lordship presented the Petition to his Majesty, but the King made no Answer, and immediately turned about to Baron Dieden, the Danish Minister, and delivered the Petition to the Lord in waiting, which was as follows:

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION of the LIVERY of the City of LONDON, in Common-Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Livery of the City of London, with all the Humility which is due from free Subjects to their lawful Sovereign, but with all the Anxiety, which the Sense of the present Oppressions, and the just Dread of future Mischiefs, produce in our Minds, beg Leave to lay before your Majesty some of those intolerable Grievances, which your People have suffered from the evil Conduct of those, who have been entrusted with the Administration of your Majesty's Government, and from the secret unremitting Influence of the worst of Counsellors.

We should be wanting in our Duty to your Majesty, as well as to ourselves and our Posterity, should we forbear to represent to the Throne the desperate Attempts which have been, and are too successfully made, to destroy that Constitution, to the Spirit of which we owe the Relation, which subsists between your Majesty and the Subjects of these Realms, and to subvert those sacred Laws, which our Ancestors have sealed with their Blood.

Your Ministers, from corrupt Principles, and in Violation of every Duty, have, by various enumerated Means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable Right of Trial by Jury.

They have, with Impunity, issued General Warrants, and violently seized Persons and private Papers. They have rendered the Laws non-effective to our Security, by evading the *Habeas Corpus*.

They have caused Punishments, and even perpetual Imprisonment, to be inflicted, without Trial, Conviction or Sentence.

They have brought in Disrepute the Civil Magistracy, by the Appointment of Persons who are, in many Respects, unequalled for that important Trust, and have thereby purposely furnished a Pretence for calling in the Aid of a Military Power.

They avow, and endeavour to establish, a Maxim absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution—that "an Occasion for effectually employing a Military Force always presents itself, when the Civil Power is trifled with or insulted;" and, by a fatal and false Application of this Maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly sacrificed the Lives of many of your Majesty's innocent Subjects, and have prostituted your Majesty's sacred Name and Authority, to justify, applaud and recommend their own illegal and bloody Actions.

They have screened more than one of their most atrocious Crimes from Punishment, and in its Place have substituted Reward.

They have established numberless unconstitutional Regulations and Taxations in our Colonies. They have caused a Revenue to be raised in some of them by Prerogative. They have appointed Civil Law Judges to try Revenue Causes, and to be paid from out the Condemnation Money.

After having insulted and defeated the Law on different Occasions, and by different Contrivances, both at home and abroad, they have at Length completed their Design, by violently wresting from the People the last sacred Right we had left, the Right of Election; By the unprecedented seating of a Candidate notoriously set up and chosen only by themselves. They have thereby taken from your Subjects all Hopes of parliamentary Redress, and have left us no Resource, under GOD, but in your Majesty.

All this they have been able to effect by Corruption. By a scandalous Misapplication and Embezzlement of the Public Treasure, and a shameful Prostitution of Public Honours and Employments; procuring Deficiencies of the Civil List to be made good without Examination; and instead of Punishing, conferring Honours on a Paymaster, the public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions.

From an unfeigned Sense of the Duty we owe to your Majesty and to our Country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the Throne those great and important Truths, which it has been the Business of your Ministers to conceal. We most earnestly beseech your Majesty to grant us Redress. It is for the Purpose of Redress alone, and for such Occasions as the present, that those great extensive Powers are intrusted to the Crown by the Wisdom of that Constitution which your Majesty's illustrious Family was chosen to defend, and which we trust in GOD it will for ever continue to support.

After the Levee at St. James's Yesterday, a Privy-Council was held, which chiefly consisted of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, viz. Duke of Bedford, Lord Mansfield, Lord Sandwich, Lord Talbot, Lord North, Richard Rigby, Esq; the Duke of Rutland was there; but withdrew before the Council was opened.

July 8. The Paris Gazette, which arrived Yesterday, mentions, that the Duke de Lauzun had brought the French King the agreeable News, that the whole Island of Corfica had entirely submitted to his Forces under the Count de Vaux, who acquaints the King, that the Chief of the Rebels (as they are pleased to call Paoli) has left the Island, having embarked on the 13th of June, with Three of his Companions, at Porto Vecchio, on board a small Vessel bearing English Colours; and that Advice had since been received at Corfica, that the above Vessel had safely arrived at Leghorn. The Count assures his Monarch, that in the whole Expedition, from the Commencement of Hostilities, he has had only 11 Officers and 80 private Men killed, and 20 Officers and 200 Soldiers wounded.

Yesterday the Earl of Chatham attended the Levee at St. James's, afterwards dined at Earl Temple's House in Pall-Mall, and returned in the Evening to Hayes.

We hear that Lord Chatham was sent for to Court, and had a private Audience of his Majesty, which lasted about Half an Hour.

According to recent Letters from Leghorn, a Capitation Tax is soon to be imposed on all the Inhabitants of Corfica, in order to defray the extraordinary Charges of the War.

We are informed that an Arrangement, somewhat similar to the following, is under Consideration:

Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor. Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Earl of Egmont, First Lord of the Treasury. Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Earl of Chatham, Lord Viscount Townshend, Secretaries of State. Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and first Lord of Trade. Sir Edward Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty. Marquis of Rockingham, President of the Council. Lord Lyttleton, Lord Privy Seal. Earl of Bristol, Ambassador to France. General Conway, Secretary at War. Duke of Ancaster, Master of the Horse to the King. Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household. Duke of Manchester, Lord Steward of the Household. Duke of Montague, Master-General of the Ordnance. Marquis of Granby, all his Posts but the Ordnance. Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stole. Earl of Suffolk, Earl of Dartmouth, Joint Postmasters-General. Lord George Cavendish, Cofferer of the King's Household. Sir George Saville, Paymaster-General. Lord Viscount How, Treasurer of the Navy. Lord Mayor, Receiver-General of the Customs. Lord George Sackville, Hon. James Grenville, Edmund Burke, Joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland.

July 11. We hear that James Boswell, Esq; received a Letter on Friday last from General Pachel Paoli, informing him of his safe Arrival at Leghorn, and that he expected soon to be in England.

Bets are Four to One, at the West-End of the Town, that Alderman Trecothick will be Lord-Mayor for the ensuing Year, and Mr. Wilkes for the Year following.

By Accounts from Leghorn, dated June 20, which arrived Yesterday, we learn, that the unfortunate Paoli, having been obliged to retreat before the French to the Pieve of Vivario, where he had only 537 of his Followers left; and being surrounded by 4000 of the Enemy, called his faithful Friends together, and mounting upon a small Eminence, addressed them in a most pathetic Manner, lamenting, that, after bravely opposing the ambitious Designs of the Genoese for a Number of Years, he should live to see the Constitution of

his Country overthrown, and almost all his Friends and fellow Soldiers either killed or made Prisoners! That seeing no Prospect at present of opposing the Power of France, he thought it necessary to acquaint them that, as no Alternative was left but Death or Slavery, he was determined to cut his Way through the Enemy, in order to seek some distant Land, where, in Time, an Opportunity might offer for recovering the Liberties of their Country, or terminating their honourable Career, by dying gloriously as they had lived. After this the brave Chief embraced the Followers of his Fortune, and, in the Dead of the Night, having fought his Way through the French, escaped to the Ruins of a Convent on the Sea-Shore, where he concealed himself Two Days, and then found Means to embark on board an English Vessel bound to Leghorn, where he arrived on the 16th of last Month. His Entrance into that Harbour had much more the Appearance of a Triumph than that of a Flight. All the English Ships saluted him with their Artillery and displayed their Colours, and though it rained in the most violent Manner when he landed, People of all Ranks ran in Crowds, towards the Mole, and received the brave Chief with the greatest Acclamations of Joy.

A Letter from Annibal Roffini, Secretary of General Paoli, to his Brother at Leghorn, mentions that the General in his Speech to his faithful Adherents, a short Time before his Embarkation, said,

"At length my brave Associates, we are reduced to the last Extremity. The Thirst of Gold hath accomplished that which a War of Thirty Years, the envenomed Hatred of the Genoese, and the Forces of divers Powers of Europe, could not effect. Our unfortunate Fellow Citizens, seduced and deceived by some corrupted Chiefs, went themselves to meet those Chains with which they are now loaded."

July 13. Yesterday Evening, at Six o'Clock, the Ball ended at the East-India House, on the following Question, viz. "That this Court do agree with the Court of Directors, that it is necessary at this Time to send out a Commission with extraordinary Powers to regulate their Affairs in India;" when Scrutineers were appointed, and at Seven o'Clock they made their Report, viz. for the Question 279; against it 259; Majority 20. The Court then proceeded upon other Business.

Mr. Vanfittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, are the Gentlemen appointed to go to the East-Indies on the above Commission; and we hear they will embark in about Three Weeks.

We hear from Vienna, that the Turkish Army, consisting of above 170,000 Men, has penetrated into Great Poland, and that a putrid Fever rages so violently among the Janizaries, that they die in great Numbers daily.

We hear, there is likely to be as great a Contest in every County of England this Summer, between the Petitioners and Non-Petitioners, as ever there was at a general Election of Members.

Lord Chatham, when he was in Town, sent a Card to Alderman Trecothick, who was with his Lordship near two Hours, during which Time his Lordship assured him that the American Affairs were in a fair way of being settled to the Satisfaction of all Parties; and that not only a Change of Men, but of Measures also, would soon take Place.

A Morning Paper says, that the Earl of Hillsborough, as Secretary of State for America, has sent Orders to Lord Botetourt, Governor of Virginia, to call a new Assembly, in the room of that lately dissolved in that Province, and to assure the Virginians that all their Grievances, with Respect to the late Acts made for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, will certainly be repealed next Winter, of which News, Circular Letters are dispatched to all the other Colonies.

His Majesty has been pleased to prorogue the Parliament to the 20th of September next.

July 15. It is an undoubted Fact, that Lord Chatham's appearance at Court was at the desire of his Sovereign.

The French are fitting out a respectable Squadron at Toulon, but its Destination remains a profound Secret.

A Letter from Leghorn, dated June 20, says, "The Count de Vaux, far from being discouraged by the Loss he sustained in the Two Attacks upon Vivario, reinforced his Army with 2000 Men, and attacked that Post a Third Time. The Action was very bloody, but at last the brave Corficans, being worn out with Fatigue and overpowered by Numbers, were obliged to give Way and save themselves by Flight. It was this Victory that determined Gen. Paoli to leave the Island."

July 18. It is said the Earl of Bristol has recommended a Mode of Administration, that will entirely conciliate the present Diffentions subsisting between all Parties, and that the same is now under the Consideration of a great Personage.

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor paid a Visit to the Earl of Chatham at Hayes. The Report of the Indisposition of the Chancellor is destitute of Foundation.

ANNAPOLIS, September 14.

On Thursday Night last, and all the next Days without Intermission, we had the most violent Storm of Wind and Rain, from the North-East, ever known in the Memory of the oldest Inhabitant.—In the Lower Parts of this Province, at a very moderate Calculation, upwards of One Hundred Tobacco-Houses have been blown down, besides other Buildings; an incredible Quantity of Corn broke down, the Blades stripped off, and blown away.—Fine Crops of Tobacco growing, of which there only now remains some Stalks.—A great Number of Mills broke down, and carried away by the Current.—The Rain beat through many Houses in this City, the Walls of which were 14 Inches thick.—In short, scarce any thing has withstood the Violence of the Tempest, and the Damage done by the Destruction of Buildings, Corn, Hay, Fodder, and Tobacco, can only be guessed at, but certainly amounts to many Thousands Sterling, and will be severely felt the ensuing Winter.

The *Indubry*, Capt. Gregg arrived in London, from *Patesmuck*, the 21st of July, and would certainly be ready to sail for this Province by the 25th of the same Month, so that she may be hourly expected.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at the Town of Dumfries, in Prince-William County, Virginia, on Thursday the 16th of November next.

THE BRENTON TRACT OF LAND, containing about 7000 Acres, in Parcels, as will be thought best for the Purposes expressed in a Deed of Trust, from Messrs. George and Robert Brent, to the first Three Subscribers, and from Mr. George Brent, to the other Subscribers. The Sale being advertised jointly, by all the Trustees, who will join in the Deeds. Those inclinable to purchase, may be assured of meeting with no Disappointment. Time of Payment will be given for Part of the Money.

(9w)
WILLIAM BRENT,
DANIEL CARROLL, Trustees.
HENRY ROZER,
HECTOR ROSS, Trustees for the
JOHN GIBSON, Creditors of
WILLIAM CARR, Mr. Robt. Brent.

Calvert County September 10, 1769.

AS Dr. John Hamilton, late of Calvert County, deceased, appointed me Executor, in his last Will and Testament; and I gave Notice in the Maryland Gazette, to request those indebted to the said Estate, to make Payment, but as little Regard has been paid to the same, this is to give Notice, that I have delivered the Books of the said Dr. John Hamilton, into the Hands of Mr. Alexander Hamilton Smith, who is authorized and empowered to receive and settle the Accounts on the said Books, in my Behalf.

JOHN HAMILTON SMITH.

WHEREAS Dr. John Hamilton Smith, Administrator of Dr. John Hamilton, late of Calvert County, deceased, has authorized and empowered me the Subscriber to collect and settle the Debts due to the Estate of said Dr. John Hamilton; this is therefore to desire all those that are any Way indebted to the said Estate, to make Payment of their respective Balances before the 10th of October; those that do not comply with the above Request, may depend on having their Accounts put into the Sheriff's Hands against November Court, without Respect to Persons, as they cannot expect any further Indulgence to be given them, there being an absolute Necessity of having this Matter compromised immediately; and as it would be vastly disagreeable to me to act in the above Manner, I hope those Gentlemen and others that are indebted, will think of the long Indulgence that has been given them by the Deceased, and make it convenient to settle by the Time abovementioned, which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, or Trouble to

(9w) **ALEXANDER HAMILTON SMITH.**

* Attendance will be given at the different County Courts.

COMMITTED to Queen-Anne's County Jail supposed to be Runaways, the Three following Men, viz.

JOHN TOOL, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, black Hair: Had on, a blue Jacket with a double Set of small Buttons, a small Check Shirt, and wide Petticoat Trousers.

EDWARD DREW, wears a brown Wig, a white Surcoat Coat, black Velvet Breeches, broad striped Cotton blue and white Shirt, a Pair of large carved Silver Buckles.

ROBERT STEVENSON, has a red Cloth Jacket, striped Shirt, One Pair of large white Linen Petticoat Trousers, a thin Pair of Pumps, white Metal carved Buckles. The above Men say they belonged to the *Tatees*, Captain Gregory lying at Baltimore, which Vessel they say they were discharged from, the 5th or 10th of August, and were going to *Chester-Town* on *Chester River*, Kent County, but did not receive their Discharge from the said Vessel. They came over from Baltimore in a Vessel's Boat. If the said Persons do belong to Captain Gregory, or to any other Captain, they are desired to take them out of Prison and pay Charges, or otherwise they will be Sold out to pay Charges, by

JAMES BUTLER, Jailor.

P. S. If the said Persons belonged to Captain Gregory, and was discharged from the said Vessel, it is desired that Captain Gregory will send them a proper Discharge.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, a Convict Servant Woman, named **MARY PRICE**, of a middle Stature, has a four down Look, and bloated under her Eyes: She had on, and took with her, a black quilted Petticoat, striped Linen Bedgown, blue and white spotted Handkerchief, Woman's old Felt Hat, brown Sheetting Shifts and Aprons, and an old Pair of Shoes and Stockings. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings her to Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

ROBERT REITH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore-Town, August 30, 1769.

RAN away Yesterday Evening from the Subscriber, an English Convict Servant Man, named **JONATHAN STICKWOOD**, born in *Cambridgehire*, he is about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, grey Eyes, short dark colour'd Hair which curls a little, he has been sick sometimes looks very yellow and poor: Had on, and took with him, an old Hat, Olabrig Shirt and Trousers, light blue Cloth Jacket with Sleeves and Metal Buttons, the Under Part of the Sleeves are let out with deep blue Cloth, blue Yarn Stockings, good strong Shoes, odd Buckles, Irish Linen Shirt, red and white Calico Jacket with Horn Buttons covered with the Calico, a Pair of *Russia* Drab Breeches with white Metal Buttons, a good striped Silk, a spotted Linen, and an old black *Barcelona* Handkerchief, a Pair of blue ribb'd Woollen Stockings, and One Pair of scarlet Garters.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so that the Subscriber gets him again, shall have Thirty Shillings if taken Twenty Miles from home, if Forty Miles Three Pounds, if out of the Province the above Reward (including what the Law allows) and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(w6) **WILLIAM GOODWIN.**

Baltimore, September 9, 1769.

THE Ship **JENIFER**, George Kerr, Master, Burthen about 100 Tons, now lying at *Felt's-Point*. For Terms apply to Mr. Frederick Stone, at Annapolis, or to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at CHARLES-TOWN, September 3, 1769. **ANDREW COULTER**, D. P. M.

B. BENJ. BONAN, in St. John's Parish. Thomas Banks, at the Cross-Roads, Maryland. Sarah Ball, near Peach-Bottom Ferry. Sam. Brookhouse, near Saquehanna Ferry. Aques Berch, near Octoraro, in Pennsylvania.

C. Rob. Craig, Fredrick-Town, Cecil County. Charles Calahan, Head of Elk, Maryland. Sam. Cummings, Cecil County, Maryland.

D. John Donaghey, in Octoraro. Rachel Dale, Head of Elk, Cecil County.

F. John Forks Merchant, in Charles-Town.

G. Shufanah Garritson, near Susquahanna. David Glenn, in Cecil County, Maryland.

H. Thomas Hulton, in Cecil County, Maryland. James Hulton, Middle Octoraro. Samuel Hall, near the Head of Elk.

L. Hector Lyonfin, Peach-Bottom Ferry, Suquehanna.

M. John M'Dowall, Milford Hundred, Cecil County. Samuel Moor, Kelrey Molony, Cecil County, Maryland. Hannah M'Cormick, Whitley Creek Hundred. James Morgan, Head of Elk, Cecil County. Margaret M'Gomery, in Charles-Town.

R. William Robinson, Cecil County. Andrew Robinson, Cumberland County. Tobias and John Rudolph, Head of Elk.

S. Thomas Stitt, near Little Elk, Cecil County. 2. Robert Smith, Milford Hundred, Cecil County.

W. John Wilson, near Charles-Town, Maryland. 2. William Wilson, in Baltimore. Andrew Wilson, in Baltimore County, Maryland. James Wharry, John White, Cecil County, Maryland. Eleanor Wafon, Widow, at Peach-Bottom Ferry.

Annapolis, September 6, 1769.

Stolen from the Subscriber, on Sunday Night last, out of the Free-School, in this City, the following Books, viz.

FERGUSON'S LECTURES on ASTRONOMY and PHILOSOPHY, in Quarto, neatly bound in Calf and letter'd, with large Copper-Plate Cuts.

EVERARD'S ART of GAUGING, in Octavo, with neat Copper-Plate Cuts.

A Volume on **PROJECTILES**, appertaining to the ART of GUNNERY, in Octavo, with Cuts at the End, **MATHER'S YOUNG MAN'S COMPANION**.

The **SEAMAN'S NEW CALENDAR**, all of which are new.

And, the **SEAMAN'S DAILY ASSISTANT**.

Whoever will give Information to the Subscriber, or the Printers hereof, where these Books may be found, shall (upon the Subscriber's receiving the same) receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, and no Questions ask'd. (tf) **THOMAS BALL.**

CATHARINE RATHELL, MILLINER, FROM LONDON,

Has open'd Shop at the House of Mr. Wm. Whetcroft, Jeweller, in West-Street near the Town-Gate, and has the following Goods to dispose of at a low Advance, for ready Money only, viz.

WHITE Sattin, India and other Chintzes, Calico, Gingham, Muslin, Cat-Gut, flower'd Gauze Aprons, Cloaks, Cardinals, Hats, Bonnets, a fashionable Assortment of Caps, Egrettes, Fillets, Breast Flowers, a large Assortment of fashionable Ribbands, Hats for Youths and Boys, Riding Hats and Feathers for Ladies, Gold Bands, Buttons and Loops, Silk Pieces for Gentlemen's Breeches, black, white, and coloured Silk Hose for Gentlemen, spun Silk ditto, superfine India Cotton ditto, both for Ladies and Gentlemen; Worsted and Cotton ditto for Children, a very neat Paffe Necklace and Ear-Rings, French Bead Ear-Rings and Necklaces, Box and Ivory Combs, chased and plain Silver Nutmeg Graters, very neat enamelled ditto, Jet Bunches, Ivory Cases, with Smelling-Bottles, Riband Measures, Kid, Lamb and Silk Gloves, and Mitts for Ladies, with all Sorts of wedding, mourning, and other Fans, Silk, brown Thread, Doe, Buck, Lamb, Woodcock, Wash-Leather, and white Gloves for Gentlemen, neat Shoes and Pumps for ditto, Childrens and Girls Shoes of all Sorts, white Trimmings, new fashion'd Riband Ruffs, very fine plaited Stocks and Stock Tape, Ladies Riding Sticks, Blond Silk, and Cotton Thread for working, Watch Strings, Irish Garters, Garlands, Feather and other Muffs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Sattin Caps for Boys, Sewing Silks, Threads and Tapes of all Kinds, Court Plaister, Skeleton and Skein Wire, with many other Articles.

Anne-Arundel County, Sept. 6, 1769.

WHEREAS I find, by Experience, that I can neither by Law, or Equity, recover the many Debts due me, in order to discharge my just Debts; and as several of my Creditors are very impatient, and others of them commencing Suits at Law against me, which involves me in much Trouble and Expence, I do hereby give this public Notice to all my Creditors, that I shall Petition to the next General Assembly of this Province, to pass an Act to release me from the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, whose Custody I am now in. **JAMES CHALMERS.**

Baltimore County, August 29, 1769.

WHEREAS my Wife **ELIZABETH**, has eloped from my Bed and Board, I hereby forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof. (w2) **JOHN COLEGATE.**

Baltimore County, August 7, 1769.

WHEREAS my Wife **CATHARINE**, has eloped from my Bed and board, I hereby forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof. (w3) **GEORGE BURNS.**

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

AN experienced Gardiner, who served his Apprenticeship in one of the foremost Gardens in Ireland, and work'd some Years in London; he can Graft, Inoculate and raise Forest and Fruit Trees by the Seed; he also understands Book-Keeping, Farming, and projecting Plans for Gentlemen's Improvements, &c. &c. For further Particulars enquire of the Printer hereof. (w3)

August 29, 1769.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the Ninth Instant, living at *Allen's Fresh in Charles County*, a Convict Servant Man, named **CHARLES M'DONALD**, a Plasterer by Trade, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, slim made, swarthy Complexion, and blind in the left Eye, he is talkative, but smooth spoken, he has several painted Marks on his Arms and above his Knees: Those on his right Arm have the Representation of a Crucifix, with a Crown at the Top, and within the Crown are the Letters I. N. R. I on the Outside of the Arm are a Heart and Four Darts; below them,

are the Letters, **S. P.** On the Inside of his left Arm,

are the Letters, **S. L. E. E.** and below those, Two Hearts; above his right Knee, are the Letters **M. M. D.** above the left Knee a Heart, and below it, the Figure of Six. Had on, when he went away, an Olabrig Shirt, Petticoat Trousers, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, blue striped Country Cloth Jacket, and a round Duteb Cap. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward if taken in the County, if out of the County Eight Dollars and reasonable Charges. I have lately heard he told a Companion of his, he intended to go off with *George Liddell* a Showman, I suppose he did so, as *Liddell* went out of the Creek in his Boat the same Day the Runaway absconded: I therefore promise to give any Person that will convict the said *Liddell* of carrying off the said Servant, Five Pounds besides the above Reward.

(4w) **JAMES CAMPBELL.**

N. B. He has been on board a Man of War, and may pass for a Sailor.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

To begin on TUESDAY, October 24.

FIFTY GUINEAS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; 4 Years old carrying 7 Stone, 5 Years old 7 Stone 10 Pounds, 6 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, and aged Nine Stone. Heats 3 Miles each.

WEDNESDAY, October 25.

FIFTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying 10 Stone. Heats 3 Miles each.

THURSDAY, October 26.

THE LADIES PURSE, to be made up **FIFTY POUNDS** Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight, according to the Give-and-Take Rules. Heats 3 Miles each.

SUBSCRIBERS of Three Pounds or upwards, to pay Two Pounds Entrance, Non-Subscribers Five Pounds for any Plate. The Winner each Day, to pay Twenty Shillings for Weights and Scales. If any Disputes arise, they are to be determined finally by the Judges, who may put off each Day's Sport to the next fair Day, if the Weather is bad.

THE HORSES, &c. to enter at the COFFEE-HOUSE, in Annapolis, on Saturday October 21, between the Hours of 8 and 12 in the Morning, or 4 and 7 in the Afternoon, and at the same Time certify their Age, and be measured for the Thursday's Purse. Horses entered at the Post, to pay double Entrance Money.

CHARLES-TOWN RACES.

ON Monday the 16th of October next, will be run for, over the Course at Charles-Town, a PURSE of **TWENTY PISTOLES**, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the best of the Two Mile Heats, Weight for Blood and Age, agreeable to the Philadelphia Rules. On Tuesday, a PURSE of **TEN POUNDS**, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the best of the Two Mile Heats, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted. Three Horses to start or no Race. Proper Judges to be appointed. To be entered the Saturday before, with Mr. Thomas Elliott, paying Four Dollars Entrance for the Twenty Pistoles, and Two Dollars for the Ten Pounds, or double at the Post.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDOR, on the 28th Day of September Inst. at the Subscriber's Plantation, on Elk-Ridge, near Mr. John Dorsey's, Son of Michael,

SEVERAL Negroes and Stock; the Crops of Corn and Tobacco growing on the Premises, with the Plantation Utensils and Household Stuff: And on the 3d Day of October will be exposed to Public Sale, the Subscriber's Dwelling Plantation, lying on the Main-Road leading from London-Town to Queen Anne, containing by Mensuration, nearly or about 180 Acres of valuable Land, whereon is a new Dwelling-House, 38 Feet by 36, has Three Rooms on the lower Floor with a Fire Place in each, Meat House, Milk House, and Kitchen with a Stack of Chimnies, &c. Negro Quarter, Corn-House, Stable, Tobacco-House and some other Improvements; Six Acres of mowable Meadow, and Twenty more may be made with little Expence: And on the same Day will be sold, several Negroes, Men, Women and Children, amongst which is a valuable House-Wench. Also sundry Stock, such as black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Horses, amongst which are several valuable Draught Horses: Likewise his Household Furniture and Goods. The Land and Negroes will be sold for Sterling Cash, or Bills of Exchange, with an Indorser if required. The Stock and Household Furniture will be sold for running Current Cash. Any Person inclinable to purchase the Land, may view the same, and know the Title before the Day of Sale, by applying to

(w3) **JOHN HAMS**, jun.

Annapolis, August 2, 1769.

THERE are in the Subscriber's Warehouse, a Trunk, Box, and a Bundle of Bed-Cloaths, which are directed for Mr. John Lowrie, to the Care of Mr. Dalton, Balhous. They came from England, in Captain William Hambleton's Ship, in 1767. The Owner may have them, on paying Charges, by applying to
SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, an indentured Servant, named JOHN BURRAGE, by Trade a Clock and Watch-maker, born in the West of England, about Five Feet Eleven Inches high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd much with the Small-Pox, and has short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Drab Colour Surcoat Coat, cut short, Check Shirt, striped Linen Trousers, Castor Hat, and Country made Shoes. Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by
FRANCES KNAPP.

August 7, 1769.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Baltimore County, in Maryland, on Monday the 31st of July last, a Servant Man, named THOMAS MOORE, a Tailor by Trade, about 27 Years of Age, a young Look, born in Coventry in Great-Britain, speaks plain English, but something louder than common in his ordinary Discourse; he is slim made, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high—belonged to some Regiment of Soldiers in 1766, and came into this Country from Dublin, in the Year 1767, for some Misdemeanor whilst in the Army—He has been severely whipt, which appears on his Back now in Scars, is a good Workman at his Trade, and is very fond of Drefs, has good Cloaths with him, and don't appear any way like a Servant; he wears a Snuff colour'd Cloth Coat, lined with white Tammy or Shalloon, with Pinchback Buttons, Linen or Nankeen Jackets, and white Russia Drab or Nankeen Breeches, with Osnabrig and strip'd Trousers, white and Check Shirts, Castor Hat, and may have many other Cloaths, whereby he may Change his Drefs, being much given to show in that Way, wears his Hair, and generally ties it behind with a Ribbon; he walks straight and well, and is much given to strong Drink. It's thought he will direct his Course to the Northward, as he pretended since in this Country, when free, he would go to a Brother in New-York Government.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscribers, or confines him in any Jail, that he may be had again, shall receive Ten Pounds Reward, and if brought home, reasonable Charges, paid by
AQUILA HALL, and AMOS GARRETT.

N. B. The said Servant took several Cloaths with him, which he had not finished, in particular, one Piece of Nankeen. He had Money with him, and probably may sell the unfinished Cloaths to raise more.
(4w)

June 25, 1769.

THE FULLING-MILL at the Mouth of Patuxent River, is now provided with a good-Fuller, and ready for Work; such as fulling, dying and pressing all Sorts of Clothes and Worked Stuffs, scarlet and blue excepted, unless dyed before sent to the Mill. As the insupportable Inconvenience attending the Collection of a Number of small Debts, from various distant Parts of the Country, must be obvious to every one; and as this expensive Undertaking was begun and prosecuted, principally to encourage the Manufacture of Woollen Country-Cloth, at a Time when the oppressive Measures, lately adopted and pursued by the Mother-Country, render it indispensably necessary, for our own Well-being, that every Individual should manufacture as much as in his Power lies. It is hoped that no Offence will be given if the Proprietors desire the Money for fulling, &c. to be sent by the Person who is to receive the Cloth, as it is absolutely necessary to support the Work.—All Persons who will favour me with their Cloth, may depend on having it finished off in the best Manner, and with all possible Dispatch; and to prevent Mistakes the Owner of every Piece of Cloth, is requested to put the initial Letters of his or her Name in the Web.
(tf)

WILLIAM SCOTT.

May 26, 1769.

THE Subscribers are appointed a Committee of Frederick County Court, to inspect the Public Records of the said County, and Papers in the Clerk's Office, and, agreeable to Instructions, we do give this Public Notice, that we intend to meet at the Clerk's Office in Frederick-Town for this Purpose, on Monday the Fourth Day of September next, when all Persons who apply, may have their Deeds and other Writings compared with the Records.

ANDREW HEUGH,
THOMAS PRICE,
JEN. CAMPBELL,
THO. SPRIGG WOOTTON.

Kent County, August 6, 1769.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he is now in complete Order for keeping Ferry, from Rock-Hall-Whitewater to Annapolis, Baltimore-Town, or elsewhere: He has Two of the completest large new deck'd Boats belonging to the Bay for that Business, with good able experienced Hands; and, as he keeps clean Beds, with the best Entertainment, and carries Passengers at cheaper Rates than any other in that Business, he hopes Gentlemen Passengers will be inclined to favour him with their Custom.—Mondays and Tuesdays are his Packet Days from Rock-Hall to Annapolis, and back to Rock-Hall. Subscriptions are taken at the cheapest Rates. Quick Dispatch and civil Usage will be given to all, by
Their humble Servant,
JAMES HODGES.

To be sold, at PUBLIC SALE, at the House of Joseph Belt, at George-Town, on Wednesday the 28th Day of September next,

FOUR Hundred Acres, Part of a Tract of Land, called *The Addition to Piles's Delight*, lying near Little Monocoy, in Frederick County, about 30 Miles from George-Town, and about 15 Miles from Frederick-Town. The Soil is good for Tobacco, Indian Corn, and Wheat: It is well timbered and watered. The Title is indisputable. Any Person inclinable to view the Land, may apply to Mr. Leonard Weyman, living near the Premises. Time will be given for the Whole, or any Part of the Purchase-Money, on giving Bond, with Security, if required, and paying Interest. It will be sold altogether, or in Lots, to suit the Purchasers.

JACOB SPRIGG.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man named ANTHONY CAYTON, or KUR-TON, a Taylor by Trade, about 6 Feet high, pretty lusty, a very fair Skin, his Face and Hands much freckled, short Hair of a deep red or Carrot colour, drawing Voice, a very remarkable wide Mouth, thick red Lips, and has had a small Cut over his Left Eye, and it is bruised and black under it: His Apparel when he went away, was a light colour'd Cloth Coat and Breeches, red Jacket, good Shoes and Stockings, and Hat.

RICHARD LEE.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he has other Clothes with him, and therefore may change his Apparel; likewise supposed there went away with him, a Convict Servant Woman, named Margaret Flammakin, belonging to Mr. George Smoot of Charles County.

August 11, 1769.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, on the Sixteenth Day of October next,

THE noted Onion's Iron-Works, pleasantly situated on the Little Falls of Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County, and the Province of Maryland, viz. Two large Forges, with Four Fires and Two Hammers; a Furnace in good Repair, with an excellent Pair of Wooden Bellows, new Water Wheel, and a good Stack; a Grist-Mill newly repaired, with new Wheels and running Geers; a Saw-Mill in good Repair, Seven Dwelling Houses, with Smiths and Carpenters Shops, Stables, Coal Houses, and many other Houses, such as Meat, Smoke, and Chair Houses: All the above in Circumference of Five Hundred Yards, the Stream is good and lasting, with good Dams and well gravelled, an excellent Fall and Head Water to the Wheels. The above is healthy and pleasantly situated, at the Head of a navigable Water, where the Tide Ebbs and Flows Three or Four Feet, with a few Perches of the Furnace Door, which is very commodious, on Account that they may load Boats and Scows at the Work's Doors, and have no Land Carriage. *Yappa* is but One Mile from the said Works, where large Craft receives any Kind of Freight, to any Port at a very reasonable Rate. There is a beautiful Prospect from the Works of *Yappa*, and nothing can pass the River but it may be perceived; adjoining to the said Works are Nine Thousand Acres of Land, well watered and excellent Timber thereon: The Land is level and free from Stones, which makes it more agreeable to Coal, and hauling when coaled. There are on the said Land many dwelling, and Ore in great Plenty, several Banks are now open, and many more to open, all of which are not above One Mile from the Works, and good Roads to haul it when rais'd, a good Orchard, and about Three Hundred Acres of clear Land, most of which with a little Expence will make good Meadow, and is all under good Fence. The Country round the Premises is rich and fertile, and plenty of Produce may be had at reasonable Rates, with many other Accommodations too tedious to mention, which make it the most valuable Works on the Continent. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale, may take a View of the said Works. Credit will be given, for Part of the Purchase Money, on giving Security, if required, and paying Interest.

N. B. If the said Works should not be Sold, at or before the Day of Sale, they will be rented for a Term of Years, by
(46)

ZACHEUS ONTON.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Isabella, Capt. Spencer, from Bristol, and is to be SOLD, by Wholesale.

A PARCEL of well assorted GOODS, about 250 Sterling print Galls. For Terms apply to Mr. John Brice, Annapolis, Messrs. Smith and Sellers, Chester-Town, or (6)

JAMES CHESTON.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 23d of July last, living in Queen-Anne's County, the Two following Servant Men, viz. JOHN ADAMS, about 24 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, well set, ruddy Complexion, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has a bold impudent Look, a Blemish in One of his Eyes, short light Hair, and is mark'd on One Arm with the Letters I A, and something else, but can't be certain what: Had on, a half worn Hat, green Broad-Cloth Coat, with Gold Twist or Basket Buttons, striped Linen lappelled Jacket, old Sheep-skin Breeches, white rib'd worsted Stockings, and old Shoes, the Soles and Heels filled with Stab Nails, Steel Buckles, and a white Shirt.

JOSEPH BISHOP, about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, broad Shoulders, and very well set, short black Hair just cut before, black Eyes, swarthy Complexion, and a down Look, several of his Upper Teeth are gone from before, but not all together, One being between each Vacancy: Had on, an old Felt Hat, Osnabrig Shirt and Trowsers, a light colour'd Cloth Coat, Linsey Woolsey Jacket, with a Cloth Back, and new Stockings, old Shoes, the Soles and Heels filled with Stab Nails.

Whoever takes up, and secures the said Servants, in any Jail in Maryland, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for each, or if secured in any Jail in any other Province, shall have Three Pounds for each, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges paid if brought home, by

DAVID LINDSEY,
TURBUTT BETTON.

(w3)

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Goldsmith and Jeweller in West-Street, Annapolis.

HAVING purchased the Servants lately belonging to Mr. Knapp with all the Materials for carrying on the Watch and Clock-making Business hereby informs the Public, that he repairs all sorts of Clocks and Watches, in the best and most approved Manner; and as he has a complete Apparatus for cutting Wheels with more Expedition and Exactness than usual, they may depend on having their Work done in the most careful Manner, and on better Terms than heretofore.

He also carries on the Goldsmiths and Jewellers Business in the most extensive Manner, as he has imported a great Variety of Materials, and has extreme good Workmen for the executing the above Branches. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend that the utmost Exertion of his Abilities to merit their Esteem, shall be his whole Study and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He has a great Variety of ready made Work by him, which he will sell at the most reasonable Rates.

He gives the best Prices for old Gold, Silver and Silver-Lace. (tf)

July 23, 1769.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last Monday Night, from the Subscriber, living in Kent County, Maryland, Two Convict Servant Men, viz. MICHAEL HEWNE, or KEISW, born in Germany, and is by Trade a Tailor; he is slim made, has a thin Visage, dark Complexion, black Hair, and an old Sore on his Head, a little above his Temple: He so much resembles a French Neutral, that he may very well pass for one: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue Cloth Surcoat Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a striped red and white lappelled Jacket, of single Grogan, a Pair of ribbed Worsted Stockings, a black Silk Handkerchief, a new Castor Hat, with Silk Loopings, and a good Pair of Shoes, with the Grain out.

NATHANIEL BOWELL, about 30 Years of Age, a slim made Fellow, thin Visaged, dark Complexion, thick black curled Hair, which grows very low down his Back, is an Englishman born, talks much in the West Country Dialect, and has a very down-look; he understands Plowing, Reaping, and Mowing, and is a nimble brisk Fellow: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, with a small Cape, and Mohair Buttons, a Pair of Spuff coloured fine Cloth Breeches, half worn. As they have other Clothes, they may perhaps change their Dress. They have Money with them; and it is probable, they will change their Names, and forge Passes.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and brings them home, if taken out of the Province, shall have a Reward of Ten Dollars; if in the Province, Six Dollars; for either, and for both, the above Reward, paid by

R. GRISHAM.

It is supposed they went off in a Canoe, and made down the Bay, from Chester River.

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